

Affairs in Utah—The Results of "Squatter Sovereignty."

The startling developments recently made by Judge Drummond, late U. S. Supreme Judge of Utah, concerning the rampant lawlessness and licentiousness which prevails among the Mormons, have awakened the public mind to a better realization of the condition of things in that Territory. Even the Government appears to be aroused at last to the necessity of promptly asserting its civil authority, and putting a stop to the outrages committed against peaceable citizens, whose only offense is their refusal to submit to the tyrannical rule of the infamous Mormon priesthood. It is now confirmed, that all the papers, records and other documents of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Territory, were recently taken from the Clerk's office, and burned, by the Mormon authorities, it is supposed, to destroy certain legal evidence against some of their followers. Juries are packed and controlled, murders committed, property destroyed, female virtue outraged, and in short every species of violence is perpetrated with impunity, on all who presume to question or oppose the will of the Mormon rulers. Judge Drummond asserts that there are now numerous persons imprisoned in the Penitentiary, convicted before the Probate Judge, who are innocent of any crime.

The Democratic doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," has no doubt encouraged the Mormons to believe that under its sanction they would be allowed to establish their "peculiar institution" of polygamy, in Utah, without opposition from the General Government. Ever since the first attempt to carry out that pernicious political theory by the passage of the Nebraska bill, it has been observed that the Mormon leaders have increased in boldness, until they have now thrown off all pretense of respect for the authority of the U. S. Government, and are preparing to maintain by arms the sacred "right to determine the character of their own institutions," which they claim to enjoy under the principles of "popular sovereignty," embodied in the Nebraska bill, and reaffirmed in the Democratic platform of 1856. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that during the last Presidential canvass, Brigham Young, the Mormon High Priest, issued a proclamation to "the faithful" throughout the United States, urging them to support Mr. Buchanan, because he stood on that platform, while Col. Fremont and the Republican platform, were distinctly opposed to polygamy.

Here, then, we see some of the "first fruits" of "Squatter Sovereignty," that noted political patent nostrum which was presented to the country by its sage discoverers, Drs. Cass, Douglas & Co., as the grand panacea for all the ills growing out of the slavery agitation. In their anxiety to give slaveholders a chance to introduce slavery where it had been forever prohibited by a solemn compact between the North and South, the framers and supporters of the Nebraska bill overlooked the application of its principles to other institutions than Slavery, and thus they have got into their present dilemma of being compelled either to uphold the Mormon polygamists in their assumption of the right of "sovereignty" in Utah, or to acknowledge their pet doctrine a delusion and a failure. Which they will do remains to be seen, but as it will hardly be safe to take the former alternative, the indications are that the latter will be reluctantly adopted. Late dispatches from Washington say, apparently "by authority"—

It is estimated that the number of troops now moving in the direction of Utah, comprise about two thousand men.

There are two vacant Federal Judicial Judgeships in the Territory which will soon be filled, and probably another Marshal will be appointed, preliminary to enforcing civil process, and in the event of opposition upon the part of Mormons to this, the military will be employed to enforce the laws and protect the citizens of the United States from Mormon oppression. It is supposed, however, that no necessity for extreme measures will arise.

At her recent State election, Wisconsin gave the Republican ticket a majority of 14,620. Fremont carried the State by 12,530. What do the Buchaners, who are so boastful concerning the tie in Iowa have to say to this.

The New York Post says that one firm of dealers in Sugar in that city sent, some time since, an order for ten thousand tons of Manila Sugar, a part of which has already arrived. The outlay for this venture was about \$200,000, and the profits are expected to exceed \$250,000.

Free Press in Kansas. Not quite a year ago there was but one press in Kansas—that was declared a nuisance and destroyed by a mob. Now there are eleven papers published in that Territory in favor of making it a Free State, and a German paper about to be established, which, of course, will advocate the cause of free white labor.—(Cin. Com.)

The Man-Stealing Scoundrel—Confederate States and State Officers in Conflict.

More quite exciting scenes have been recently enacted in our quiet and peaceable State of Ohio. About two weeks ago, according to the Urbana Citizen, five Kentuckians and two U. S. Deputy Marshals from Cincinnati, made their appearance at Mr. Hyde's, in the vicinity of Mechanicsburg, Champaign county, and read a warrant for Addison, a colored man, whom they claimed was a fugitive slave. Mr. Hyde remarked, "there he is," and interposed no objections to his arrest. Addison, in the meantime, had taken refuge in the loft of the cabin through a hole barely sufficient to admit his body. One of the Kentuckians mounted the ladder after him, with a double-barreled gun in hand. He had scarcely got his head and shoulders through the hole, when Addison fired upon him, the ball striking the gun in front of the Kentuckian's breast and glancing off, which saved his life. This caused the valiant Kentuckian to descend the ladder a good deal quicker than he went up, and finding he was not killed, fired up the hole through the roof, and retreated from the house. Addison made his escape to parts unknown.

The disappointed hunters after human chattels, returned to Cincinnati, obtained a warrant from the U. S. District Court, for four men, on charge of aiding in the escape of the fugitive. They returned to Champaign county, arrest and hand-cuff the four men for whom they had a warrant, and attempt to take them to Cincinnati in carriages. A writ of habeas corpus was issued by the Probate Judge of Champaign county for the relief of said four prisoners, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff of that county, who did not overtake the party until they had left Champaign and gotten into Clarke county.

The Marshal and his posse refused to be taken at all, and declared the Sheriff had no right to serve a writ outside of his own county. The Sheriff then rode on to Springfield, and put the writ into the hands of the Sheriff of Clarke county, who, with only one assistant, attempted to serve it upon the Marshal and his captives, near South Charleston. The Marshal and his party now numbered some fourteen men. They all made resistance; several shots were fired, none of which however took effect; but the Marshal and his crowd beat the Sheriff badly, and proceeded on their way with their prey. A warrant was obtained at Charleston against the Marshal and his posse, for assault upon the Sheriff, with intent to kill. This, with the writ of habeas corpus, was placed into the hands of Sheriff Lewis of Greene county, and he, with a respectable posse, (about twenty) overtook the Marshal and his party near Lumberton, where he arrested (excepting two, who jumped out of their carriage, and footed it all the way to Cincinnati,) after a good deal of bluster and show of authority on part of the Marshal and Kentuckians. The Marshal and his party were taken to Charleston, where a preliminary examination was held on the charge of assault with intent to kill Sheriff Layton of Clarke county, and the four men from Champaign county were taken to Urbana, where the legality and sufficiency of the warrant under which they were arrested, will be duly investigated. The Marshal and his posse were taken to Springfield, examined and committed.

The Cincinnati Commercial says:—"When incarcerated, they telegraphed to this city, and U. S. Marshal Sherman telegraphed, we are informed, to the Secretary of the Interior for instructions, and our reporter was informed that in consequence of those instructions, a dispatch was sent to Cincinnati, (the Marshal) and his men to stay in jail and not escape. A writ of habeas corpus, to bring CHURCHILL and his men to this city was promptly issued by Judge LEVITT, of the District U. S. Court, and sent on to be served on the Sheriff having them in custody."

The Sheriff of Clarke county, accompanied by R. Mason, Esq. and others with Marshal and his posse, the prisoners, went to Cincinnati in obedience to Judge LEVITT's order, where the prisoners were to have a hearing before said Judge.

This whole matter has caused much excitement in those parts of the State where the respective scenes were enacted. Of the conduct of the slave-catchers, towards the four men of Champaign county, whom they had in custody, the Xenia News says: "We have learned some facts in regard to the conduct of the United States Marshal and his accomplices, towards the prisoners, while in their custody, which go very far towards showing that they were engaged in a scheme to kidnap these men under color of legal authority, take them into Kentucky, and deal with them as their depraved passions might dictate. They not only had hand-cuffed the prisoners, but they treated them with all manner of indignity; as, for instance, remarking upon a convenient limb of a tree projected over the road, 'that that would be a good place to hang such a-d-d Abolitionists as they were!' They also threatened to instantly blow their brains out if they opened their mouths to tell anybody that they were under arrest, or what for. Although they stayed all night at Bag. Clemans', in Jasper township, he did not learn the character of the strangers he hospitably entertained. When they left his house in the morning they took the shortest road to the Ohio River. Such brutal conduct, by presiding United States officers, towards free white citizens of Ohio, deserves to be punished with the highest penalties of the law."

AN UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.—The Marietta Intelligencer of last week states that an unknown man was drowned in the Ohio river near that place, on the 13th inst. From papers found on him it is supposed he was a teacher of a new system of cancellation, which he was selling to other teachers. There was also a letter from his wife, dated Greenfield, but no State given. The only name by which he is addressed is Izziss. The wife upbraids her husband for his cruel treatment of her. It would seem he had forsaken her, and thrown her upon her own resources for support. He had been seen the night before in company with a man named Barton, both of them being drunk. It is supposed he fell off a flatboat while in this condition, and was drowned; adding another to the long list of victims of intemperance.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald says: "Our Ministers abroad, except Mr. Vroom at Berlin, have signified their readiness to serve under Mr. Buchanan, by a very discreet silence touching the time when they expect to return home. Mr. Mason, at Paris, indeed, has intimated that the Emperor desires him to stay; but the opinion is strong in the Cabinet that a sea-voyage back to Old Virginia would do him very much good, and make room for somebody else. And so with the rest. Wait and see."

Matters about Home.

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